

THE GULF COAST BREEZE.

Official Organ of Wakulla County, Florida.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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CRAWFORDVILLE, FLORIDA.

Entered at the Postoffice at Crawfordville as second class mail matter.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00
Six Months.....50 Cents

With a few battleships as interpreters Admiral Dewey can make himself understood in any language.

Heroes are as thick as grasshoppers in the army and the navy. If the hand of authority is laid upon any common-place fellow unknown to fame, he responds with some startling deed of valor.

The aggregate of subscription for the war bonds was \$1,365,000,000. It is interesting to compare this fine large sum of available cash with the scanty coins which were fished out of stockings and old teapots by the people of Spain.

The spectacle of Captain Glass being obliged to courteously inform the Governor of the Ladrone Islands that Spain and the United States were at war before demanding his surrender imparts that touch of humor which is rarely lacking in even the most tragic occurrences.

A little girl in Kansas City found a pocketbook containing \$150 in cash and \$600 in promissory notes, and returned it to the owner. Instead of sending her away with the usual thanks, accompanied with good advice, the owner presented her with a fine bicycle. This action was a tangible acknowledgment of honesty.

According to conservative estimates, nearly one-third of the native population of Cuba perished during the three years that have elapsed since the insurrection was born. What does this mean to the Cubans? It means precisely what the loss of 20,000,000 Americans by battle, disease and starvation would mean to the Republic. It is a blow equal in proportion, trifling as it may appear by comparison of figures.

The New York Tribune observes: Some German missionaries went to China and got killed by a mob; whereupon Germany, by way of indemnity, seized a Chinese port and the adjacent territory. And now a German Consul-General, in an official report, dwells upon the desirability of getting still more Chinese territory, and says the easiest way to do so is to send more missionaries! Talk about cold-bloodedness! That suggestion is enough to send cold shivers down the spine of the most heartless cynic in the world.

According to the revised report of the Census Board of the Russian Interior Office, the Empire of the Czar has a population of 129,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 94,000,000 are in European provinces. China alone surpasses this number, having from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 of population. According to area, the provinces which have the greater populations are Caucasia, with 9,000,000, and Poland, with 9,500,000. Since 1885 the population of the Russian Empire has increased from 108,000,000 to 129,000,000, or at the rate of over 1,500,000 a year.

Learned men have been discussing the question for ages whether anything in the way of hospitals was known to the ancients. Now it is announced that one has actually been discovered at Baden, Germany, containing fourteen rooms, supplied with many kinds of medical, pharmaceutical and surgical apparatus, probes, tubes, pincers, cauterizing instruments and even a collection of safety pins for bandaging wounds. There are also medicine spoons in bone and silver, measuring vessels, jars and pots for ointment, some still containing traces of the ointment used. The latest date of the coins found appears to be the reign of Hadrian, who was Emperor A. D. 117-138, from which it is inferred that it was a military hospital. Verily there is nothing new under the sun.

SEVERE THINGS WERE SAID.

INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF WAR DEPARTMENT PROBABLE.

THE FIGHT ON GENERAL MILES.

It Is Said Commanding Officer Has Many Bitter and Secret Enemies in Washington.

A Washington special says: The publication of an interview credited to General Miles concerning the Santiago campaign, in which considerable irritation is shown, has excited a great deal of comment, especially in the war department.

General Corbin, on whom the interview bears particularly hard (General Miles being quoted as saying that Corbin sent a secret dispatch to General Shafter, assuring him that the presence of Miles should make no difference to his command) would not discuss the matter publicly.

There is a great deal of feeling in the department, and there is more or less of a disposition to a division of sentiment as to the merits of the threatened controversy.

The president is considering the advisability of having a thorough investigation of the conduct of the war early enough to enable the department to respond promptly to any inquiry by congress on the subject as soon as that body assembles.

Allegations and suggestions such as those made in the alleged Miles interview, together with publications of an insinuating character without any claim of authority and the immense amount of talk which is being indulged in privately, strengthens the conviction of the department that the best possible thing would be to have a thorough investigation of the conduct of the war.

The idea is not to make this investigation in the form of a courtmartial, or court of inquiry based on charges against any one, but to conduct it with reference to historic accuracy for the purpose of a report, so as to bring out all the facts and let the responsibility for the faults, wherever any are, fall where it will. It is regarded now as almost certain that such an investigation will be held.

That the commanding officer of the army has a grievance, all his friends declare.

War on General Miles, it is stated, was begun by certain enemies in the war department, and that he soon found that instead of being the leader of the armies of the republic, he was subjected to a campaign of defamation and assassination, and was forced to defend himself against the attacks of ambushed Apaches at home, instead of leading the armies against the enemies of the country.

While this bureau of defamation, it is said, was located in the war department, it had no definite official status. These deadly enemies of Miles in giving items of news to gentlemen of the press would sneer at the commanding general of our armies—would say that General Miles was going to war in a bathtub—that he was very proud and very conceited—that his vanity was simply disgusting—that he was disagreeable, dictatorial, domineering—that he was very unpopular with President McKinley—that such a grandstand player was he that he would rather have his picture taken and put on exhibition than to draw his sword against the Spaniards.

The investigation, it is claimed, will develop the above facts, and will show further that two of the ring-leaders in this outrageous conspiracy had suffered courtmartial during our civil war for cowardice in the presence of the enemy. One of them, it is alleged, had sneaked off from an army post in Texas to escape a courtmartial for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and had tried to swindle the late General Swayne out of \$2,000. These facts, it is said, will be laid before the senate in executive session next winter.

It is declared that President McKinley telegraphed General Miles permission to command that army in the Santiago campaign and that the telegram of the president was either lost or suppressed, as it never reached General Miles. On the contrary, it is said, that General Miles got an order directing him to return to Washington for consultation. It is positively stated that after General Miles returned to Washington he secured a copy of that telegram at the white house and now has it in his possession. If the investigation shall show this to be true there will certainly be a sensation.

It is further said that when General Miles started for Santiago he was assured by the president that he would be in command of the army without interference from any source—and that when he reached Santiago General Shafter confronted him a telegram from the adjutant general announcing that General Miles must not take command.

OHIO DEMOCRATS ACT.

The Name of John Sherman Caused Hilarity to Be Restored.

The Ohio democratic convention assembled Wednesday morning at Fair View Casino, a summer resort near Dayton. The attendance of delegates was not as large as usual, but the factional fighting was more bitter than usual.

A new element, however, was thrown into the convention which tended considerably to the bringing together of the factions of the party. It was a well-defined and thoroughly authenticated statement from Columbus that Hon. John Sherman had determined to take a hand in state politics once more.

After deciding to bury personal differences, the convention nominated the following state ticket:

Secretary of state, Upton K. Guthery.

Judge of supreme court, Hugh G. Nichols.

Clerk of supreme court, David S. Fisher.

Food and dairy commissioner, John Baker.

Member of the board of public works, T. Dwight Paul.

The effort to get a new plan of party organization in Ohio failed of final adoption, but it was given another chance by such reference as will bring it up next year.

The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Chicago platform and say:

"We particularly endorse the financial plank therein declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of any and all other nations."

"We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and war of that brave leader of democracy, William J. Bryan, and we favor his renomination for president in 1900."

The platform favors an income tax and thanks the minority in congress for seeking to secure "a just distribution of the war taxation equally upon the wealth and corporations of the country as well as upon its labor."

"We recognize the eternal truth that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is the natural and inalienable heritage of all mankind, and since the hand of despotism has been lifted from the island of Cuba, dominated by Spain, we should afford its inhabitants an untrammelled opportunity to establish a free and independent constitutional government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed and we remind the country that congress in the resolutions which declared war, 'Resolved, That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction over the said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people, and we believe that unless the people of the island of Cuba and the Philippines, redeemed from Spanish domination, declare otherwise, we should keep the faith upon which the war was begun and prosecuted.'"

A MILLION PENSIONERS.

Report of Commissioner Evans Ready to Be Submitted.

In the forthcoming report of the commissioner of pensions, Mr. H. Clay Evans, it will be shown that on June 28, 1898, there were on the rolls of the pension bureau 967,189 pensioners. To this must be added 8,820 original claims granted but not recorded, and 762 which were not entered at the time on the books.

Commissioner Evans granted 63,638 original claims during the past year and restored 4,089 pensioners to the benefits of pensions. The pensioners now aggregate 1,040,356.

More pensions were granted last year than any time from 1869 up to 1880.

CUBANS ARE STUBBORN.

Garcia's Army Not Inclined To Quit The Field With Any Hurry.

A Washington dispatch says: The representatives of the Cubans in the United States are still making every effort to secure the disbandment of the Cuban forces and acquiescence in the policy of the United States in Cuba.

Letters are being sent and arguments made to the Cuban leaders pointing out that the interests of the Cubans lie in co-operation with the United States authorities. Little or no information has been received as to what effect these representations will have upon the leaders in Cuba.

EX-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS DIES.

Stricken With Paralysis, the End Comes Peacefully.

A special from Wingate, Ind., says: At 6:30 o'clock Sunday morning, at the quiet McHarry homestead, where he was taken immediately after his sudden affliction, ex-Governor Matthews passed away peacefully, surrounded by his wife and all the other members of his immediate family.

Out of respect to the oft expressed wish of Governor Matthews, the body will not be taken to Indianapolis to lie in state at the capitol. The funeral will occur at Hazel Bluff farm, the home of the dead ex-governor, near Clinton, Ind.

OVATION TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY

TREMENDOUS CROWDS GREET POPULAR HERO OF SANTIAGO.

ALL WASHINGTONIANS JOINED IN.

Bureau Influence Did Not Prevent Officials From Taking Part In the Reception to Sampson's Subordinate Officer.

A Washington special says: Hobson had his ovation, the Rough Riders had theirs, and Wheeler his, but all three together would not begin to equal the demonstration at the war, state and navy departments Saturday morning in honor of Rear Admiral Schley. There has been nothing like it at the national capital before.

If the officials of the navy department had any doubt as to who was the popular hero of Santiago their doubt was entirely dispelled. The magnitude of the ovation given to Schley about Washington and in front of his hotel was of a most remarkable character. But owing to the sentiments that exist among the heads of the navy department, it was believed that the popular sentiment there could be held in check. Such was not the case.

Crowds had been waiting all morning in front of the great navy department building, and the shout they raised upon his appearance was a signal for those inside that the gallant admiral had arrived. As if by mutual consent, all business was suspended. Not only did the clerks and minor clerks of the war and navy departments leave their desks, but the heads of bureaus joined in the wild rush to welcome the admiral. The corridors could not begin to hold the throngs that pushed around him.

General Wilson, head of the engineer department, threw his arms around the admiral's neck and kissed him. For the next ten minutes he was bombarded with embraces and kisses from men and women alike. There must have been forty women who thus displayed their love and admiration for the gallant officer. He stood the ordeal as he must have stood the firing from the Spanish fleet.

While he remained in the department, which was nearly an hour, there was little work done in any bureau. He finally escaped into Captain Crowninshield's office, where the door was locked. From here he worked his way to various bureaus until he emerged from the building.

He was to have taken the 11:45 train, but it was impossible to break through the human barricade which had been thrown up around him.

Over at the white house there was one man who realized he had not done the wrong thing in heaping every honor upon this naval hero. He received every ovation with modesty, almost shrinking at times from the popular exhibition of approval. He is a small, spare man, not as large as his pictures would indicate, but one cannot come within forty yards of him without feeling his personal magnetism.

Saturday afternoon Admiral Schley left for Maryland, the state of his birth, which is waiting with open arms to welcome him.

LATEST MANILA NEWS.

The Olympia and Raleigh Sent to Hong Kong to Be Docked.

A cable dispatch from Manila under date of August 28th says: Steamers are entering the river as usual. The Americans are temporarily maintaining the former Spanish tariff. Business is brisk.

The United States warships Olympia and Raleigh have gone to Hong Kong to go into dock. Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the Baltimore.

General Merritt will sail on the steamship China on his way to Paris to attend the sessions of the peace conference. No agreement has yet been reached with Aguinaldo upon any subject, although circumstantial rumors are current that everything has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

The situation, although undoubtedly unsatisfactory, remains unchanged, pending a final settlement.

MUST BE COURT-MARTIALED.

All Officers of Cervera's Fleet to Be Prosecuted by Spain.

A Madrid cable dispatch says: Commandante Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the cortes of Spain. It is pointed out, however, that he, as well as all other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a courtmartial before anything is done. As soon as the commander arrives the government will ask the cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a deputy and this authorization is necessary.

TROOP TRAIN JUMPS TRACK.

Wreck Was Complete, But Only Two Men Were Killed.

While going at quite a rapid rate the tender of the engine pulling the first of three sections of a train carrying the Sixty-ninth New York regiment from Fernandina, Fla., to Huntsville, Ala., jumped the track at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, ten miles above Birmingham, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and five cars, well filled with troops, were piled down an embankment and on the side of the tracks.

Two men were killed and about twenty-five others injured. Colonel Edward Duffy, commander of the regiment, was on the train with his staff. As soon as possible the wrecked cars were broken into with axes and the injured men and others were assisted out. The two men killed were: Peter Farley, company G, head nearly severed from body; Frank Glennon, nephew of Colonel Duffy, quartermaster sergeant, company G.

CZAR FAVORS PEACE.

Russia's Ruler Proposes International Conference For That Purpose.

A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, states that by order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the foreign minister, on the 24th of August handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which governments ought to strive.

The czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus insuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armament.

COTTON MILLS CLOSE.

Those At Fall River Take a Temporary Rest To Curtail Output.

The Merchants, Chase and Stafford cotton mills, at Fall River, Mass., have shut down in order to curtail the output for a time. The Merchants corporation will remain closed until September 12th. The others will be idle for a week and may shut down again later in the season.

Sagamore mill No. 2 also ceased operations for a week or more. The Granite mills announce a shutdown September 5th, and the Linen and Seacomet mills are expected to close later. It is expected several other plants will stop the same time as the Granite mills do. The Stude and Robinson mills have been on the curtailment list for some time.

CLAY SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Wants Separation From His Child Wife After Deeding Her a Farm.

General Cassius M. Clay, the distinguished veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, whose sensational marriage with Dora Richardson Clay, several years ago, is still fresh in the minds of the people of Kentucky, has filed suit against his "child wife" for absolute divorce. This step on the part of General Clay came as a profound surprise to his friends.

The suit was not filed until General Clay had deeded to his "child wife" a comfortable home on the Nicholasville pike, in one of the prettiest sections of Kentucky.

CRITICAL IN LADRONES.

Spanish Residents Ask Our Permission to Migrate to Manila.

Negotiations have been opened by Madrid officials with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrone is extremely critical.

Great preparations are being made at Vigo and Pontevedra for the repatriated soldiers who are expected to arrive there shortly. All possible sanitary precautions are being taken.

WAS ONLY "SUSPICIOUS" CASE.

Sickness at Fort Near Galveston Seems Not to Be Yellow Fever.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, states that the artilleryman with a suspicious case of fever at Fort Ajax Point, two miles from the city, is convalescent. The other three cases reported as suspicious by the marine hospital service, the post surgeon says, can scarcely be called suspicious.

NEWS FROM PEARY.

The Steamer Hope Returns From Her Long Trip to Greenland.

The steamer Hope arrived at St. Johns, N. F., Saturday from her trip to Greenland, whither she carried the Peary exploring expedition.

At Foulke Fjord the Hope parted with Lieutenant Peary and sailed on the 7th of August, the Windward, the exploring party's ship, leaving at the same time for Sheard Osborne Fjord, where Peary will make his headquarters during the winter. Sixty dogs and ten Eskimo men and women were taken north. Captain Bartlett reports all well.